

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On pages 7 and 8, under “Brief Description of the Drawings” please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph:

Figure 1 shows the DNA sequence of IL- 1B 3' UTR (SEQ ID NO: 28);

Figure 2 shows the 30 bp fragment used as a mRNA instability sequence in Example 1 (SEQ ID NO: 29, SEQ ID NO. 30);

Figure 3A shows plasmid diagrams for pGL2_Neo30 and pGL2-Control;

Figure 3B shows plasmid diagram for pGL2--galactosidase;

Figure 4 shows graphs of luciferase activity over the time of differentiation for clone No. 53 (A) and clone No. 63 (B);

Figure 5 shows graphs of luciferase half lives, 4 and 8 hours after addition of compounds for clones No. 53 and 63 treated with radicicol analog A (RAA), actinomycin D (act D.) and cyclohexamide (CHX);

Figure 6 shows graphs of luciferase activity from clones No. 53 (solid bars) and 63 (open I bars) treated with various concentrations of radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 7 shows graphs of luciferase activity for undifferentiated and differentiated clone No. 53 (solid bars) and clone No. 63 (open bars) with an 8 hr. treatment of 1 μ M radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 8 shows a graph of the concentration dependent inhibition of luciferase activity in differentiated clone No. 63 after an 8 hr. treatment with radicicol analog A (RAA);

Figure 9 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human APP 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 1);

Figure 10 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human bc1-2 α long 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 2);

Figure 11 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human bcl- 2 α short 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 3);

Figure 12 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human c-myc 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 4);

Figure 13 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human TNF α : 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 5);

Figure 14 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human IL-1 β 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 6);

Figure 15 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human VEGF 3'UTR (SEQ ID NO: 7);

Figure 16 shows the cDNA construct derived from the Human VEGF hypoxia domain 3' UTR (SEQ ID NO: 8); and

Figure 17 shows the control plasmid' pGL β gal - TKhygSX.

On pages 41 and 42, under "Example 6: Construction of pGL2NeoN/N Luciferase Expression Vector", please replace the second paragraph with the following paragraph:

Two unphosphorylated oligonucleotides, N/N-TKSP:
TGCGGCCGCAACCATATGTTTCCT (SEQ ID NO: 31) and N/N-TK3P:
AACCATATGTTGCGGCCGCAAGG (SEQ ID NO: 32), were annealed and ligated into PflM1 linearized pGL2_Neo. The annealed oligonucleotides formed a small multiple cloning site containing the restriction enzyme sites for NotI (shown in bold and italics) and NdeI (shown in bold, italics and underline). It should be noted that this small multiple cloning site can be enlarged to

contain additional unique restriction sites. The orientation of the NotI / NdeI multiple cloning site of the resulting plasmid, pGL2NeoN/N, was verified by DNA sequencing.

On page 50, please replace the second paragraph with the following paragraph:

The resulting pTK-Hyg-SalI plasmid, was linearized with HindIII and dephosphorylated with calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP). Two primers, TKXF3 (5'-phos-AGCTGCTAGCTCGAGATCTG) (SEQ ID NO: 26) and TKXR3 (5'-phos-AGCTCAGATCTCGAGCTAGC) (SEQ ID NO: 27) were annealed and ligated into HindIII linearized pTK-Hyg/SalI (HindIII site located at 1037 of original pTK-Hyg vector). The resulting plasmid was identified as pTK-Hyg-SalI/XhoI.